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*The work of Mr. Yarrell* forms another interesting addition to our knowledge of the Natural History of the Salmon. The young of the Salmon (in the district where the experiments were made called Pinks) were put into an artificial lake on the property of Thomas Upton, Esq. of Ingmire Hall, having no outlet or feeder by which other fish could gain admittance. These were afterwards taken at intervals of from eleven to twenty-seven months, and Mr. Yarrell's description and plates detail and exhibit the changes and appearance of the fish when taken from the lake. The experiments of Mr. Upton and Mr. Parker corroborate in general what Mr. Shaw has so successfully proved in Scotland, and are interesting as showing the change in colouring undergone by the Pinks at the period when the clear and silvery scaling is assumed; but beyond the time when the migratory change takes place we cannot depend upon the increase of weight or size. Any one accustomed to see many Salmon in different states fresh from their native rivers, and to compare them with fish kept artificially, could at once say that Nos. 4, 5, and 6 had been kept in fresh water; this is particularly evident in the form of Nos. 4 and 5, and we would account for the comparatively fine condition of No. 6 by the lake being newly completed, and unstocked (we presume) with other fish. It is well known how much common Trout are influenced in their condition by being placed in a newly formed pond or lake. The drawings by Mr. C. Curtis illustrating Mr. Yarrell's paper were exhibited to the British Association at Newcastle, and were then much admired. The coloured engravings from these now published, are executed with great minuteness and delicacy.

*Narrative of an Expedition into Southern Africa during the years 1836 and 1837, from the Cape of Good Hope through the Territories of the Chief Moselekatse to the tropic of Capricorn.* By Captain W. C. Harris. 8vo. Bombay, 1838. Murray, London. (Reprinted) 1839.

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To the naturalist the volume is interesting as detailing different traits in the habits of several of the rarer Antelopes. It confirms the remarkable manner in which many of the species are restricted, as it were almost by a line, within certain boundaries, and the incredible troops in which they migrate and are spread over the interior, where the arrows and pitfalls or traps of the natives, and the ravages of the larger *Felinæ* are as nothing compared with the

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increase. All these animals are said by Capt. Harris to be easily overtaken by a good and well-conditioned horse, their very speed being their destruction, frantic terror at such novel enemies causing them to spend their strength in the exertions of a few miles. The speed of the Camelopard is extraordinary, but "our best horses were able to close with him in about two miles."

The great fault of Capt. Harris's book is a constant attempt to assume a scientific character, which every page contradicts. There is no precise information on the subject either of zoology or geography, the two branches which the author particularly boasts of his desire to investigate; he does not appear to have made a single observation to ascertain either the latitude, longitude, or elevation of the places he visited, nor to have carried any instruments for that purpose; and this is the more to be regretted, as he visited a part of the country very seldom penetrated by Europeans. The positions on his map are consequently laid down at least 20° wrong in latitude, and their longitude of course must have been taken at random. Though not a practised zoologist, Capt. Harris's hints on habits and localities are often valuable, and they are given but as incidental to the great thread of his discourse, which is a lively narrative of a shooting excursion and nothing more; but this very character deprives them of suspicion. To the end of the volume is added a descriptive Catalogue of the Mammalia of Southern Africa, but which contains little that was not previously known: it is in fact chiefly copied (though without acknowledgement) from Dr. Andrew Smith's "African Zoology," a small work printed at Cape Town about eight or ten years since, and we believe never published, though freely circulated among the friends of the amiable and talented author.

We have thus attempted to give a fair and impartial account of Capt. Harris's volume. It is written in the lively dashing spirit of a soldier and a sportsman: no one can read it without amusement, and few without some instruction; and if truth has obliged us to mingle some slight censure with our general praise of the performance, it is because the pretensions which the author makes to scientific knowledge create expectations which are disappointed in the perusal.

*Deutschlands Lebermoose in getrockneten Exemplaren.* Herausgegeben von Dr. J. W. P. Hübener und C. F. E. Genth. Svo. Mainz. Florian Kupferberg, 1836—1839. Nos. 1 to 5.

To such of our readers as are students or collectors of Cryptogamic plants, and we hope and believe that this class of botanists has

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